HE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

'Be Just and Fear not-Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUT

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GREATEST CORN STATE.

Dr. B. T. Galloway Pays Well Deserved Tribute to the Commonwealth fore the committee. Which Holds All Records.

Washington, March 8 .- Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture, the foremost authority on the subject in the country, says that South Carolina is the best corn growing State in the Union. So the doctor told Representative Johnson a short while ago. "Other States produce more corn than South Carolina, it is true," says Mr. Johnson, "but what Doctor Galloway meant was that in all the great corn contests the contestants in South Carolina produced more corn to the acre than thase of any other State, not excepting the great corn States of the Middle West."

Mr. Johnson is himself a student of corn, and he has got some good and useful points of late from the agricultural department. He says it is better in growing corn to select seeds in the locality in which the corn is

using our own corn, which is climatized, than could be gotten from sent from other localities," said "The Minter corn is a very fine prolific. The Baldwin corn. wely grown in Sparcanburg county and probably in Union, is one of the best varieties have ever seen."

Senator Money declared in the senate yesterday that the Southern section of the country has really just begun its career as an agricultural section, and that he knew of lands which a few years ago were considerad worthless which have recently been made to yield about \$35 to the acre, net planted in corn.

GIRLS WHIP TEACHER.

Shocking State of Affairs in Clarendon.

Wilson, S. C. March 8.-Warrants were sworn on Friday in Judge Richburg's court at Foreston for Rebecca Bagnal, Angie Bagnal and Sophia Bagnal, charging them with assult apon the person of Miss Mabel Flag.

The warrants yesterday are the culmination of a series of episodes in the lives of these Bagnal girls. For the past three years they attended as many different schools and this year they entered Miss Flag's school about eight miles below here in the Santee section. On Wednesday it became necessary for Miss Flag to correct a little brother of the Bagnals and as usual the sisters became greatly incensed. Thursday morning they returned to school armed with switch of large proportions. Sophia Bagnal took a position at one door, Angle and the other, while Rebecca, who is a muscular girl of about 17 years attacked Miss Flag with the cudgel. The school children who would have gone to the assistance of their teacher were kept out the next few days. The men indicted by the guards at the door while there was no chance for Miss Flag to get When she found the position she was in she saw that resistance was useless, so it is said, she quietly folded her hands and took the beating, which was very severe, receiving several bruises about the face and arms. After wearing the switch to a stub the Bagnal gril turned the other end, it was then that Miss Flag received the severest wounds.

The affair has created somewhat of a sensation, Miss Flag being a teacher of ability and prominence. She has taught this school continuously for five years and is greatly beloved by her pupils and patrons .-Florence Times.

Haas Butler, convicted in Pickens of attempting to make a criminal assault, will be hanged April 8.

kept in barrels.

the Watchman and Southron. GAN'T WORK CONGRESS.

House Committee Votes Against Promotion on Ground That He Has Not Proven That He Discovered North Pole-Some of His Claims Flatly Disputed by Mr. Macon.

Washington, March 9 .- Until Commander Robert E. Peary furnishes further proofs that he discovered the North Pole, no reward will be bestowed upon him, as the result of a practically unanimous vote of the subcommittee of the house committee on naval affairs today

A speech in oppostion to the proposition of honoring Peary was made by Representative Macon (Ark.) be-

Representative Macon declared to the committee that the explorer could not have made the distance he said he did in his dash for the pole. Mr. Macon said he was "indignant at the thought of being callel upon as a representative of the American people to confer a high honor upon any one of its citizens in the dark." All legislation by congress, he said, ought to be open and above board.

"I confess that I am exceedingly skeptical about Mr. Peary's ever having discovered the pole," declared Mr. Macon, "and I am going to protest against any honor being conferred upon him by congress until he has established beyond a reasonable doubt that he did discover it, and it must be established in the open, and not in the dark."

Mr. Macon said he wanted to direct attention to one "discrepancy in Mr. Peary's story." This was the speed which the explorer declared he made from the time Capt. Bartlett left him until he reached te pole. Mr. Peary said that for five days he made "Better results can be secured by 26.4 miles per day, but Mr. Macon said, this appeared very singular in view of the fact that the Peary party had made but 9.06 miles per day up to the time Bartlett left.

> "During this part of his journey," Mr. Macon said, "no white man was with him as a witness, his only companions being his negro valet and four Eskimos.

> "He claims to have made an average of 44 miles per day on his way back from the pole to Bartlett's camp, and 28.6 miles per day from Bartlett's camp to Cape Columbia.

> "The greatest speed he had made before Bartlett left him was 9.06 miles per day, so Peary must have made nearly three times as great speed after Bartlett left him as he did before, in order to reach the

Mr. Macon declared that Mr. Peary's own statements showed that he equaled this peed but twice during the entire journey to the pole The first day he started from land he made 26 indies, and on another day made 29 miles in four hours of forced march, "which Mr. Peary has told us was about the limit of human end trance."

Mr. Macon quoted Lieut. Shackleion Gen. Greeley and others to show that "10 to 12 miles per lay or slightly more, perhaps, is considered \$1 upon the \$100, and at that rate upeling over polar seas."

COTTON BROKERS INDICTED.

Five Prominent Men Accused of Violating State's Law Against Operating Bucketshops.

Atlanta, March 8 .- Charged with violating Georgia's "anti-bucketshop" law, five prominent Atlanta brokers were this afternoon indicted by the Fulton county grand jury, on bench warrants issued for their arrest. Other indictments are expected within are: A. V. Curran, T. N. Hutchinson, B. C. Cothran, H. K. Stanford and M. D. Barnley.

indictment in each case charges "unlawful speculation in cotton and grains and maintaining and operating an office for the purpose of carrying on and engaging in the business commonly called dealing in futures on margin, contrary to the laws of the State." A \$500 bond was required in each case.

SCHOOL WILL REMAIN.

Peabody College Won't Be Moved From Nashville This Year.

Nashville, Tenn., March 9 .- At a meeting of the trustees of the George Peabody College for Teachers today it was decided to continue the school The man who puts a lot of cider in to the selection of a new site and a his boys something that can not be school was recently donated \$1,000,-000 from the Peabody fund.

FIREMEN'S PENSION ACT.

PEARY'S PLAN TO BECOME REAR GOV. ANSEL APPROVES ACT REL- TRUST LAWYERS CLAIM COMPE- PRESIDENT OF NORTHWESTERN ATIVE TO FUNDS COLLECTED.

> Not Accrue Until Latter Part of 1910-Text of the Law.

> Columbia, March 8.—The firemen's pension act, passed at the last session of the legislature, was signed yesterday by Gov. Ansel. The constitutionality of this Act was questioned at a hearing held before Gov. Ansel several days ago. Augustine T. Smythe of Charleston appeared for the insurance companies and the assistant attorney general, M. P. DeBruhl, represented the State. The act declares and defines the conditions upon which foreign fire insurance corporations may engage in and carry on business in this State and provides for the distribution of the funds arising from the compliance with such conditions.

> Insurance Commissioner McMaster said yesterday that the act would not go into effect until next year, all of the insurance companies not yet reporting and that a fund would not accrue until the latter part of 1910.

At the hearing before Gov. Ansel it was claimed by the insurance companies that the act was the same as the one passed in 1906 and subsequently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The contention of the State was that the act complied with the constitutional requirements. The Law.

The following is the act which is now a law:

"Section 1. That no foreign corporation carrying on a fire insurance business shall hereafter engage in. carry on, or do any fire insurance business in this State save and except upon compliance with the conditions in this act hereafter imposed, as well as all other conditions now or hereafter imposed by law.

"Sec. 2. Every fire insurance company, corporation or association incorporated under the laws of any other State, or of any foreign government or country, now or hereafter desiring to engage in or carry on business in this State, shall return to the insurance commissioner a just and true account, verified by oath, that the same is a true account of all premiums received from fire insurance business done during the year ending December 31 in any incorporated city or town of this State having or that may have, a regular organized fire department under the control of the mayor and council or intendant and council of said city or town, and having in serviceable condition for fire duty, fire apparatus and necessary equipments belonging thereto to the value of \$1,-000 and upwards. Such returns must be made by said companies, corporations or associations within 60 days after the approval of this act, and thereafter within 60 days after December 31 of each year.

"Sec. 3. Every fire insurance company aforesaid shall, within 60 days after the approval of this act, and thereafter within 60 days after December 31 of each year, deliver and pay to the State treasurer the sum of the limit of human endurance trav-1 on the amount of all premiums written on fire within the limits of such incorporated cities or towns during the year ending December 31, in each preceding year, or for such portion of such period as said company, corporation or association shall have done

business in this State. "Sec. 4. Every such company, corporation or association shall keep accurate books of account of all business done by them in fire insurance within the limits of such incorporated cities and towns, and in case fraud or dishonesty in said returns made by such company, corporat'on or association as provided for in section 2 of act, be apparent, it shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner to investigate such returns and collect the amount he shall find to be due.

"Sec. 5. Every foreign fire insurance company which shall neglect to keep such books of account as aforesaid, or shall fail or neglect to report or pay over any of the money que on premiums as afor said, at the times and in the manner specified in the preceding sections of this act, or shall be found upon examination to have made a false return of business done by them, shall for each such offense forfeit \$300, to be applied to the same purposes hereinafter prescribed in

"Sec. 6. In case of making a default in payment or in case of failure

THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

TITION WAS NOT STIFLED.

Act is in Effect Next Year-Fund Will Rockefellers' Combine Declares Companies it Absorbed Were Not Its Rivals in Business.

> Washington, March 8 .- Basing its case largely on its claim that the corporations merged with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1899 were non-competing at that time, and on the allegation that the interpretation given to the Sherman anti-trust law by the lower courts would strike down organized business, the Standard Oil Company today filed in the Supreme Court of the United States its brief against the dissolution of that organization.

> This order of dissolution was passed by the district court for the eastern district of Missouri. Whether or not the decree of dissolution shall stand will come up on Monday for oral argument in the Supreme Court.

Frank B. Kellogg is now in the city putting the finishing touches to the brief of the government, while Attorney General Wickersham is understood to be preparing an oral argument of the case.

The brief for the Standard Oil bears the names of D. T. Watson, John M. Freeman and Ernest C. Ir-

The argument of counsel for the Standard Oil in support of the contention that the corporations whose stocks were exchanged in 1899 for stock in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, were non-competitive, is based on the assertion that they were all owned at that time in the same property on and by the same people who owned the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

It is claimed the method of organization in 1899 was dictated by econo- the streets by substituting clay for mic reasons, and that the business sand, but there is still a great deal of created by the individual defendants John D. Rockefeller, William Kief, John O. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne, Henry M. Flagler, Charles M. Pratt and Henry H. Rogers, was a lawful one, the success of which, it is asserted, was the legitimate reward of what is described as unusual risk, energy. skill and plenty of capital.

In summing up their brief, counsel put their case this way:

"This group of men has done all this: Have created property-have created wealth-have added to the wealth of our country and its taxable property; have done it with their own means and skill and industry; worked at it from 1869 to 1910; risked their fortunes in its development. And yet in 1910 a court sitting in equity struck their organization down. Not because they were doing unlawful things-but simply because they made a mistake as to the method in which they could the better hold their combined properties."

unlawful for such company, corporation or association to do business in this State, and after such revocation it shall be unlawful for such company, corporation or association to do business in this State.

"Sec. 7. That the State treasurer shall pay over the amount collected upon the premiums on business done in each city or town from the foreign insurance companies, corporations or associations doing business within the cities or towns, having or that may hereafter have a regular organized fire department as aforesaid in section 2 of this act, to the treasurer of such city or town: Provided, That all money so collected from the foreign insurance companies, corporations or associations doing business within the said cities or towns, shall be set apart and used by such cities and towns solely and entirely for the objects and purposes of this act.

"Sec. 8. All money collected and received under the provisions of this act shall be held in trust and used as a fund for the purpose of rendering more efficacious and efficient tha fire departments of said cities or towns, by using the same under such rules as may be adopted by the city or town council for the creation, maintenance, support and encouragement of a skilful and efficient fire de-

"Sec. 9. The clerk of any incorporated city or town accepting the benefits of this act by ordinance as required herein shall, on or before the 31st day of October of each year, make and file with the insurance commissioner, his certificate, stating that the at the present site for another year to pay and satisfy any forfeiture ad- number of steam, hand or other en- by this action is not filed with the inwithout the summer school. The judged to be due by the provisions of gines, hook and ladder trucks and surance commissioner on or before trustees would make no statement as this act, the insurance commissioner his carts in actual use, the number October 31, in any year, town or vilshall forthwith revoke the license of of organized companies, and the sys- lage so failing to file such certificate his cellar to get hard is laying up for chancellor for the institution. This such company, or corporation or asso- tem of water supply in use for such shall be deemed to have waived and tor would come out boldly, without ciation, to do business in this State, department, together with such other relinquished its rights for such year fear or favor, and criticise where he

COL. WILSON'S VIEWS.

R. R. FOR MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

City Council Has Taken Little Interest In Municipal Affairs, Consequently Sumter Has Not Kept Pace With Other Towns-Col. Wilson Hopes to See New Council Elected. The Item man had the pleasure of

interviewing Col. Thomas Wilson, President of the Northwestern Railroad, yesterday and of getting an expression from him on municipal affairs in general. Col. Wilson is always alive to the best interest of Sumter, and what he has to say about city affairs will be read with a great deal of interest. He said: "I regret very much to see so little

interest taken in the city of Sumter by the present City Council. Our sidewalks and streets, to put it mildly, are a disgrace to a city of the size of Sumter. Now, if you will visit other towns, some very much smaller than Sumter, and see the condition of their sidewalks and streets-that they are better than ours-it will make a citizen of Sumter feel ashamed.

"Take Florence for an example. They have miles of nice concrete sidewalks; and even Kingstree, town about one-third the size of Sumter, has her streets and sidewalks in much better condition than ours. They have beautiful sidewalks all over their beautiful little town.

"In some cases in our city the property owners practically have the sidewalks fenced in. Take Calhoun street where it intersects Main as an example. The sidewalk is not more than two feet wide. Many other streets are in the same, or worse condition. "The present Council have made

considerable improvement on some of improvement necessary to be made. Broad street is a very narrow street, and has a very heavy traffic, being one of the main thoroughfares to the country. About three years ago I saw the importance of widening this street and took the question up with Mr. Boyle, the Mayor. The Mayor, Mr. Rowland and myself obtained the signatures of most of the property owners on Broad street granting the city an additional width of ten feet on each side of the street free of charge. Before Major Seale retired from the office of County Supervisor he stated to me that if the City Council would authorize the widening of Broad street he would gladly undertake the work before his term of office expired, as the city had considerable work to its credit from city convicts put upon the chaingang. He would have done the work with the convicts.

"I communicated this information to Mayor Boyle, but Major Seale was never authorized to do the work. I have written seevral letters, addressed to the Mayor on this subject, none of which had any attention, though Mr. Boyle informed me that he had laid them befor Council.

"Our present Mayor and members of our present City Council are good men and gentlemen whom I know personally, and have a very high regard for, but I would now be glad to see a good Mayor and a new Board of Aldermen selected from our young and progressive men who would take an interest in public affairs and work for the interest and upbuilding of the

"I would suggest the names of a few gentlemen who I think would make good Aldermen, who are progressive men and successful, having made a success of their own affairs: Messrs, C. G. Rowland, Geo. D. Shore, H. J. McLaurin, Jr., I. A. Ryttenberg. G. A. Lemmon, J. P. Booth, F. C. Manning, W. H. Seale, Neill O'Donnell, J. H. Levy, Dr. J. A. Mood, and many others whom I might mention.

"I would be glad to see the Chamber of Commerce at its next meeting take up the question and suggest a body of good men to be voted for at the coming primary to serve the city as a Board of Aldermen for the next

"I don't think that any good citizen should decline at this time to serve the city. I am particularly anxious to see the city of Sumter improve and build up and will do all in my power to help the city in every way possible. I hope to see our city at an early date have an attractive ho-

may require on a blank to be furnishexistence of such department, the ed by him. If the certificate required and after such revocation it shall be facts as the insurance commissioner to the appropriation provided for." deems it proper to do so."

ALLEGED STRIKE. BREAKERS WOUND SIX IN PHILA-DELPHIA.

Hosiery Plants Will Shut Down in Effort to Enforce Applications for Reinstatement-Labor Leaders Con-

Philadelphia, March 8.-Six per-

sons, including a young girl, were wounded tonight by bullets fired by a party of alleged strike-breakers, who rode wildly up and down Frankfort avenue in a trolley car and shot into the crowds that lined the sidewalks. After one of the most uneventful

days since the beginning of the strike,

the stoning of cars was renewed to-

night along Frankfort avenue, the principal thoroughfare in the mill district in the northeast. A stone thrown by one of the crowd injured a strike-breaking motorman. Infuriated at this, a crowd of about 15 of his comrades took out

a car, all the windows of which they broke with their clubs. As the car loaded with armed strike-breakers sped down Frankfort avenue, bullets were rained at the

jeering crowd. Policeman Bragg of the Frankfort district, who was standing on the sidewalk, received a bullet in his helmet, about an inch above his head. Helen May, aged 14 years was struck in the leg by a bullet.

John Maloney, aged 18 years and Michael Osborne, aged 24 years, were also shot in the legs, and Frank Bromiley, aged 23, received a bullet in his foot. Those wounded were removed to the Frankfort hospital. Two other injured were taken to their

After reaching Allegeny avenue, the car was switched to the northbound track by its crew and the dash back to the barn began. So swiftly was it driven that before the crowd realized that it was coming back it had sped past them and into the barn again.

The shooting of inoffensive bystanders worked the crowd to a high pitch of excitement and as other cars came down the street, the mob proceeded to wreck them, in several instances leaving only the trucks on the rails. About a dozen arrests were

Both the policemen and labor leaders busied themselves all day preparing statistics to support their widely divergent claims of the strength of the sympathetic strike. The labor leaders, after receiving re-

ports from the secretaries of many local unions, reiterated their claim of 125.000 on strike and say that many additional recruits will leave work tomorrow. Director of Public Safety Clay, on the other hand, stated tonight that a recanvass of the city's industries made today shows that while 1,900 workers walked out today, 2,600 strikers returned to work.

Leading manufacturers of hosiery met today and decided to close down their plants, employing 20,000 workers, until Monday. The employers stated that 500 "boarders," who are in the sympathetic strike, made this step necessary.

KILLS STATE-WIDE BILL.

Richmond, Va., March 8 .- The ghost of State-wide prohibition was finally laid, so far at least as the present general assembly is concerned, in the house of delegates today, when the Myers bill was defeated by a vote of 49 to 45. The senate disposed of the matter a day or two ago by defeating the Strobe enabling act, which involved the same proposition.

tel, better sidewalks, better streets, and general inmprovement in all

The Item man asked the Colonel what he thought of the proposition to pave Main street. His reply was that he is very much in favor of paving Main street with vitrified brick, having paid close attention to the streets of Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., which are paved with vitrified brick. He also stated that he had obtained from both these cities statements as to the cost per yard for the paving and had sent these estimates to City Council. He said further: "It would appear to me that if the city cannot afford to pave all of Main street with vitrified brick at one time, it would be economy to pave one or two blocks at a time as their income can afford. In this way they soon have the entire street in good

He said further: "The Sumter Item is in a position to do a great deal of